The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

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Lateſt European Intelligence,

VIA CHARLESTON.

LONDON, November 17.

Our letters from the Hague of the 31ſt ult. and the 3d inſt. adviſe, that on the 15th of laſt month, the ſtates general decreed by a majority of five votes againſt two (which were thoſe of Zealand and Frieſland) that a National Convention is to be elected by the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, who are to be convened for that purpoſe. The deputies of the provinces of Zealand and Frieſland have entered their ſolemn proteſt againſt this decree. The ſame letters add, that on account of the unexpected ſignal ſucceſſes of the imperial army on the Rhine, they have reſolved to aſſemble an army in the province of Guelders for the purpoſe of covering the frontiers, and co-operating with the French army, commanded by general Moreau, who has transferred his head quarters from Gorcum to Arnheim.

November 10.

The following circumſtances attended the late attempt to aſſaſſinate the Duke regent of Sweden. The court was at Dronningholm, a place about ſix miles from Stockholm; in the evening of Sunday the 11th of October, when he was expected to retire from his miſtreſs Slottberg, three aſſaſſins waited for him, in a court yard or garden which ſeparates her apartments from the palace; but one of the gentlemen of the court going firſt, was by them miſtaken for the Duke, when they diſcharged a piſtol loaded with three bullets, which fortunately only paſſed through the ſleeve of his great coat; they afterwards ran up to him, but finding their miſtake, they exclaimed, *it was a damned ſhot*, and fled, throwing away a piſtol, which may poſſibly betray them. A proclamation was iſſued the next day, offering a reward of 4000 rix dollars, equal to a thouſand pounds, for the diſcovery of the offenders.

At a court of council, held yeſterday at Guidhall, Mr. Simms moved a petition to parliament, praying them to paſs ſuch laws for the ſuppreſſion of ſeditious meetings as they in their wiſdom ſhould ſee fit. Seconded by Mr. Kemble. Mr. Alderman Coombe, reprobated the motion, and ſaid, that not only the miniſter, but all the members of the houſe of commons, who ſupported the bill in queſtion, deſerved to be impeached. He concluded by moving an amendment, which changed the tenor of the petition from being in favour to make againſt the bills. The ſpeakers for the queſtion were the Lord Mayor, Alderman Lewis, Newnham, Sanderſon, Hammet, Luſhington, Glynn, Eamer and Anderſon—Deputies Birch, Lecky, Powel, &c. For the amendment, Alderman Skinner, Plumer, Picket, Coombe, Meſſrs. Griffith, Goodbehere, Thorp, &c. On a diviſion, the numbers were, for the amendment 45—againſt it 69. The original motion, with the words "for a limited time," inſerted was then carried.

A further loan for the Emperor, it is ſaid will make part of the national expences for the enſuing year.

November 20.

A few days ago an American veſſel was ſeized at Liverpool, for having on board ſeveral large caſks of Barley, marked and entered as earthen ware caſks, and ſuppoſed to have been deſtined for France. This is a very fortunate diſcovery; as the number of caſks entered as earthen ware at that cuſtom houſe for the laſt twelve months has been immenſe, and are now ſuppoſed to have contained corn and flour, and ſent off to various parts under the above deception; and no doubt have found their way to our enemies.

November 21.

There was a meeting of the Printers and Bookſellers of the metropolis held on Thurſday, at the Globe Tavern, Fleet ſtreet, where it was determined that a petition ſhould be preſented to the houſe of commons againſt the new treaſon bill, as tending to deſtroy, in a very material degree, the liberty of the preſs.

November 22.

Yeſterday a common hall was held at Guildhall, at which above 3000 Liverymen were preſent, when it was reſolved, after a long debate, by a majority of four to one, to inſtruct their repreſentatives to oppoſe the two bills now pending in parliament reſpecting high treaſon and ſedition.

A very numerous meeting of the freeholders of Middleſex, took place at the Mermaid at Hackney this day at noon; the object of which was to inſtruct their repreſentatives in parliament to oppoſe the convention bill, as the moſt dangerous intrenchment upon the liberty of the ſubject which was carried with only four diſſenting voices.

The freeholders of Surry alſo held their meeting on Friday, at Epſom; and after a warm debate, in which Mr. Fox and Lord Onſlow took a part, petitions to Parliament againſt the bills were carried by a conſiderable majority of the meeting.

November 23.

The Zoorg, one of the Dutch Eaſt Indiamen detained at Plymouth, at the commencement of hoſtilities with that nation, was coming round to the river, but was driven off to the coaſt of France by the late boiſterous winds, where ſhe went on ſhore, and was totally loſt; the crew all ſaved.

The Eaſt India fleet which ſailed from this country in March with 5000 troops on board, arrived at St. Salvader about the middle of June, with the men all in good health.

Tueſday an addreſs was read by commiſſioner Proby, at his office in Chatham dock yard, to all claſſes of workmen in that dock yard, intended to be ſent to his majeſty, congratulating him on his late eſcape from aſſaſſination, and to be ſigned by all belonging to the yard; but from ſome cauſe, the greateſt part of the above workmen, in number about 1100 or 1200, aſſembled on Wedneſday morning in the rope houſe, and refuſed ſigning it. The commiſſioner and officers of the yard acquainted them there was no occaſion for them to act contrary to their inclination, but wiſhed them to go about their reſpective duties, which they did not; and in the afternoon nearly the whole abſented themſelves, and went to Rocheſter, to ſign the petition againſt the bills now pending in parliament.

French Emigrants—*Misfortune ſeems to purſue theſe unhappy men, and deſtruction unceaſingly to await them. The emigrant corps in Britiſh pay were among the earlieſt embarkation of troops from Germany, coming home in conſequence of the peace between France and Hanover. The late ſtorms have driven them on the coaſt of France, as ſtated in the following letter from an officer on board the Carſſort, dated, "Spithead, Nov. 17"—A worſe Fate their greateſt enemies cannot wiſh them!—*

"We are juſt arrived here after two months ſpell up the Elbe, and a moſt melancholy paſſage we have experienced. It blew very hard, and was ſo dark that we narrowly eſcaped being driven on ſhore on the coaſt of Calais. But I wiſh the tranſports under our convoy had come off as well as we did; for out of 24 ſail, no more than 11 are arrived. Four we ſaw on ſhore, without a probability of their being ſaved; and what adds to their misfortune, they were filled with emigrant troops, of whom, thoſe who had any chance of eſcaping the waves, only prolonged their exiſtence for a worſe Fate. We reckon about 1000 people muſt have periſhed, amongſt whom are le duc de Choiſeuil and Col. Dillamour, the two emigrant commanders. The loſs of troops and artillery horſes is likewiſe eſtimated at 800!

A letter from Dover, dated Nov. 17, confirms the intelligence of this diſaſter, in the following words:—

"Several paſſengers landed this morning from the Two Siſters, capt. Schouſted, from Calais. By this veſſel we have received intelligence, that on Sunday morning laſt, three Engliſh tranſports from Embden, with about 600 foreign troops on board, amongſt whom were a number of emigrants, ran on ſhore near Calais. About 200 are ſuppoſed to be drowned by the violence of the ſea. Several emigrants jumped overboard and were drowned, to eſcape falling into the hands of their countrymen."

Lieutenant Bird ſailed on Tueſday from Dover in the Two Siſters, capt. Schouſted, for Calais; commiſſioned to negociate, if poſſible, an exchange of priſoners for the unfortunate duc de Choiſeuil, and his noble comrades, lately ſhip-wrecked on the coaſt of France with their emigrant corps.

November 25.

The tricks practiſed at this moment both in London and Weſtminſter, to gain ſomething that may be held out againſt the voice of the public meetings are diſgraceful. The tax-gatherers are ſent to tyrannize over the poverty the war has created, and to force the needy to ſign their petitions under the terror of having their furniture ſeized for taxes in caſe they refuſe. We have heard of ſeveral inſtances of this ſpecies of perſecution. Theſe officers chiefly addreſs themſelves to women, and that their ſignatures may impoſe upon the world, the initial of the chriſtian name is only put down, becauſe Elizabeth may then ſtand for Edward. Yet thoſe who permit thoſe proceedings ſay, that the general meeting in Palace-yard did not ſpeak the ſenſe of thoſe in Weſtminſter.

November 27.

Admiral Mann was off Cadiz with 6 ſail of the line, and blocked the French in, and had taken 16 ſhips, laden with Corn from America. This was the news when the Mary, Capt. Rockruge, left Oporto the 8th inſtant, and who arrived in the Downs yeſterday.

December 1.

Mr. Powell, the meſſenger, arrived with letters from Sir Gilbert Elliot, Viceroy of Corſica. The feuds and animoſities in that kingdom have not yet intirely ſubſided.

BRISTOL, NOV. 20.

A very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, burgeſſes and inhabitants, was held at the Guildhall on Tueſday laſt, when an addreſs to his majeſty on the late outrage offered to his perſon was agreed upon by a large majority.

Yeſterday a meeting was likewiſe held at the Guildhall, which was very much crowded, to conſider of a petition to the houſe of commons againſt the bill now pending in parliament, which was agreed to unanimouſly. Dr. Edward Long Fox was in the chair—and it was reſolved that our repreſentatives in parliament be directed to prevent the ſame.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 1.

A diſcovery has been made by one of the crew of the ſhip American Eagle, arrived at Cowes from Virginia with tobacco, whole maſter and mate were reported to have died of the yellow fever on the voyage; that they were murdered by the ſecond mate and four others in the mouth of the channel. Their object was to have run for ſome country where they could have ſold ſhip and cargo, but providentially were forced into Cowes by the late ſtormy weather. The magiſtrates of the iſland have committed the whole of the crew to Wincheſter jail; and it is ſuppoſed they will without delay be removed by *Habeas Corpus* to Newgate, to take their trial next Admiralty ſeſſion.

Dec. 8. This morning Admiral Chriſtian and General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and all the officers, embarked on board their reſpective ſhips at St. Helen's, and will certainly ſail again immediately when the wind comes fair; all the ſhips having their damages completely repaired.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, November 23.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the order of the day for the committee upon a bill for the greater ſecurity of his majeſty's perſon, &c. be diſcharged.

He then moved, that a committee be appointed for Wedneſday next.

Mr. Fox roſe to oppoſe the motion. He ſaid the right hon. gentleman had charged him with having, by miſrepreſentation, prejudiced the minds of the people againſt theſe bills. This acouſation appeared to him rather of a ſingular nature: he always thought that delay was an enemy to miſrepreſentation. If he had impoſed upon the people, could it be ſuppoſed that he ſhould aſk for delay, the neceſſary conſequence of which muſt be to undeceive them? but it was alſo another ſingular circumſtance, that, in thoſe very places in which there was the leaſt chance of ſucceſsful miſrepreſentation, namely, in the metropolis and the circumjacent country—becauſe the bills were in every man's hands, and miniſters had too many agents to ſuffer a falſe ſtatement to go uncontradicted—it was in thoſe very places that the diſguſt was the ſtrongeſt againſt the bill. If he had miſrepreſented, it was the moſt ſucceſsful and univerſal miſrepreſentation that ever was practiſed, for he would aſſert, that there never was, at any time, or upon any occaſion, ſo univerſal an expreſſion, of the ſenſe of the people in ſo ſhort a time; and if a longer period was given, he had no doubt but the whole people of England would declare their abhorrence of theſe atrocious bills.

Something has been ſaid about a change of ſome of the clauſes in a committee; he hoped there would be no alteration: he wiſhed the people to ſee theſe bills in their original diſguſting nakedneſs. He hoped there would be no change in the bills, becauſe he thought that no alteration could make them fit to paſs into a law. Of the two, he would prefer an open, daring attack upon the liberties of the people, to an inſidious and concealed one; becauſe the one the people might reſiſt, while the other would ſilently, but as effectually, undermine the baſis of our freedom. This was the language which he always held on theſe bills, in parliament and out of it, and which he ſhould always hold upon meaſures which he conſidered as the reſult of a conſpiracy of his majeſty's miniſters.

Before they were paſſed, if the people conſulted him as to their conduct, he would adviſe them to addreſs, to petition, to remonſtrate, and take every legal and conſtitutional means to prevent the bills from paſſing. If the people were to aſk him the ſame queſtion after they were paſſed, he ſhould ſay that it was not a queſtion of moral duty, whether they ſhould reſiſt or not, but a queſtion of prudence, depending on their ſtrength. He knew that this language would expoſe him to miſconſtruction, but he was prepared: it was ſuch language as their forefathers had uſed; theſe were the principles upon which the glorious revolution was founded, and by which his conduct always had, and always ſhould be governed.

He moved to poſtpone the committee until Tueſday next.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he did not riſe to follow the right honourable gentleman through the whole of his ſpeech; but there were ſome paſſages in it which, conſiſtently with his duty, as a member of parliament, with his feelings as a man, with his attachment to his ſovereign, and his veneration for the conſtitution, he could not bear, without riſing inſtantly to expreſs his horror and indignation at them. It was not neceſſary for him to repeat the expreſſions and ſentiments to which he alluded. The right honorable gentleman had taken care not to be miſtated: happily for the country, this declaration of his principles was too clear to admit of a doubt.

That gentleman, who had argued ſo ſtrenuouſly for the

privileges of the houſe of commons—that gentleman, who conceived the conſtitution to be in ſo much danger, had openly avowed, that if his arguments, his aſſertions, his menaces, failed in procuring the rejection of theſe bill, he would counſel the people to take up arms to reſiſt them, if they felt themſelves ſtrong enough. With all the horror he felt at ſuch language, ſtill he was glad that the right hon. gentleman had been ſo explicit. The houſe and the country could now judge of his conduct from his own language; they might now ſee the extent of his veneration for the conſtitution, and of his reſpect for parliament, when he could, in violation of his duty, in defiance, of legal puniſhment, utter ſuch ſentiments: he was glad the hon. gentleman had made this avowal, becauſe he hoped it would warn all the true friends of the conſtitution to rally for its defence. He would not enter into a diſcuſſion of the abſtract right of reſiſtance, or what degree of oppreſſion on the part of the government, would ſet the people free from their allegiance; but he would call to their recollection, that the principles of thoſe bills, upon which the right hon. gentleman had ventured ſuch language, had met with the approbation of a large majority of that houſe; and he truſted that majority had not forgot what was due to themſelves and the country. He hoped they would ſhow the right hon. gentleman, that they had not loſt that ſpirit of their anceſtors, which had been ſo frequently referred to; and that; if they were driven by treaſon to the hard neceſſity of defending the conſtitution by force, they would act with that irreſiſtable energy which muſt accompany ſuch a cauſe. But he truſted the power of the laws of England would be ſufficient to defeat the machinations, and to puniſh treaſon wherever it may be found. If the law ſhould fail, all true friends to the conſtitution muſt fight under its banner, and ſhow as much vigour in a good cauſe, as deſperate men could do in a bad one. They muſt hazard, if neceſſary, their lives, their fortunes, and every thing they held dear, to reſcue themſelves from that anarchy, that wretchedneſs, unto which ſuch unremitted efforts were made to plunge this country.

Mr. Fox roſe to explain, but not to retract one iota of what he had ſaid. The principles which he had uttered, he conceived were thoſe of the Britiſh conſtitution, and ſuch as animated our forefathers, who gave us the bleſſings derived from the revolution. But he had not aſſerted as had been unfairly repreſented, that the will of the nation was to be reſiſted by a majority; if thoſe bills were paſſed by that houſe, againſt the ſenſe of the nation in general, and they were to aſk his advice, then he ſhould ſay, it was not a queſtion of morality, but ſolely one of prudence; and that they ſhould reſiſt them whenever they could do ſo with probability of ſucceſs.

Mr. Erſkine in very warm language, condemned the principle of the bills. "What will be the conſequence of theſe attempts (ſaid Mr. Erſkine) if the people of England have one drop of the blood of their anceſtors flowing in their veins—they will rather die than ſubmit to your bills: they are determined to die, if neceſſary, for the ſupport of their freedom, and I deſire to be foremoſt in their ranks. Theſe are not mere words, I will follow them up by action. The chancellor of the exchequer conſiders that we wiſh to delay the bill for the ſafety of his majeſty's perſon: We do wiſh to delay it, if poſſible, for ever: But miniſtry, though they know that the ſenſe of the country is againſt them, yet wiſh to perſiſt, with a fatal temerity, in thoſe very bills; which will in fact, if they paſs, make his majeſty's government odious, and the ſafety of his perſon precarious and inſecure."

The ſecretary at war declared, the explanation now given had made the ſame impreſſion on his mind as the original declaration had done. The hon. gentleman had declared, that force muſt be uſed—When? When it could be brought into action with the probability of ſucceſs. The hon. gentleman had brought the matter to a criſis; and it was now verging to that point to which, in his opinion, it had long tended. It was alarming to the country, but they muſt ſee it; the danger ought to be known to them; and if they did not ſee the dreadful precipice near which they ſtood, in his opinion they were loſt for ever; at leaſt they had fair warning; they now knew, from the unequivocal declarations of the hon. gentleman, what lengths would be juſtified; they had time to prepare againſt the danger, and prepare for ſafety; but he would not wiſh for a diſhonourable ſafety—not one gained by flight and puſilanimity, but in manly fortitude to meet the danger. The vigour of law, and more than the vigour of law, muſt be uſed. [Here was a call to take down his words.] He ſaid, that, ſo far from not avowing his words, he would again repeat them, if he could preciſely remember them. If the law was not ſufficient to their object, more than the law muſt be uſed; force would oppoſe force; and at leaſt, in the words of his hon. friend, they would uſe the ſame reſolution in a good cauſe, as would be ſhown by the ſupporters of a bad one. This was what he meant to ſay, though he perhaps had not ſo clearly before expreſſed it.

Alderman Newman was of opinion, that the ſenſe of the city of London was not fairly taken—both there and at Hackney, the opponents to the bills were not ſuffered to be heard.

Mr. Sheridan thought, that after what had fallen from the honorable member (Mr. Pitt) nothing more violent could be added, until he heard the ſtill more fiery ſtyle of his honorable colleague. That a vigor more than the law muſt be uſed, and that ſuch was the declaration of his majeſty's ſecretary at war, was alarming to the people—he who had made a garriſon of this town, and filled it in all parts with cavalry—the ſoldiers under his expreſs orders, lying with their horſes ready ſaddled, and their feet ready to mount in the ſtirrup, he might almoſt ſay—where were the ſymptoms of inſurrection to warrant all this military army? In his opinion the freedom of parliament itſelf was threatened, and they might ſoon be deprived of the liberty of ſpeech in that houſe. What had this honorable friend ſaid? His explanation was bold, manly and candid; and they ought to have known from his general character, that it would be ſuch—he never attempted to ſpeak out his declarations by paltry equivocations.

He had ſaid, that if the people of England were ſo dead to all their former feelings, that they wiſhed for theſe bills, then he was no longer a fit ſervant for ſuch a people; and he had no occaſion to have made that declaration; they did and muſt know the frame and texture of his ſoul could never ſuffer him to be the ſervant of ſlaves, which they muſt be if theſe bills paſſed into laws. He acceded to all that had been ſaid by his hon. friend; and declared, he thought they could not act otherwiſe, as honorable men. If, ſaid he, the people were to aſk me how to act, if theſe bills paſt by corrupt majorities, I ſhould tell them they ought to reſiſt whenever they could prudently do it. As men of ſpirit, could they act otherwiſe? The people would ſay, you, by your language in the houſe, have inflamed us—(a loud call of hear, hear) —and now you do not dare to purſue the meaſures you there maintained."

He wiſhed to ſee the conſtitution permanent: he did not wiſh to ſee a Robeſpierre treading on the necks of the Britiſh people [*a call of hear, hear.*] Compare the conduct of Robeſpierre with miniſters: he introduced a ſyſtem of terror, by alarming the nation with continual fears and pretended plots, and at length became himſelf ſo hated, that he could not viſit the mayor of Paris without guards.

Mr. Wilberforce thought various motives of conduct might be attributed by different perſons to the gentlemen of the oppoſite ſide. Some might ſuppoſe they wiſhed to ſupplant miniſters without any regard to the intereſt of the nation. We had before heard of ſeceſſions from parliament and attacks upon the conſtitution; it was a ſort of parliamentary language not to be underſtood in its literal ſenſe, but well underſtood by the country; what he roſe for, was to remark upon the notice given by the hon. gentlemen for a motion for peace. With peace in their mouths, what had they in their hearts, when their tone went to draw the ſword of civil diſcord in the boſom of our country?

Mr. Grey avowed his ſentiments to coincide with thoſe of Mr. Fox; and he was ready to declare, and to give the words to the clerk, that if the bills paſſed againſt the ſenſe of the country, reſiſtance would be only a queſtion of prudence. With theſe ſentiments he would come forward with a motion for peace, and think ſuch conduct perfectly conſiſtent.

Mr. Rolle to ſhew the ſenſe of his conſtituents, read an addreſs to the king, voted by them, and which paſſed with only five diſſenting voices; they prayed the adoption of the bill.

Mr. Fox's amendment was then rejected, and the original motion carried without a diviſion.

At half paſt one the houſe adjourned, after a debate of uncommon warmth; the cries of hear! hear! during the laſt ſpeeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Sheridan, having been louder from both ſides of the houſe than ever remembered to have been before.

The Members of the Alexandria

Society for the Relief and Protection of Perſons illegally held in bondage are notified, that their ſtated meeting comes on the evening of the 26th inſt, at 7 o'clock, to be held at the Council Chamber.

EDWARD STABLER, Sec'ry.

Feb. 23

FOR SALE,

The Rope Walk in this Town,

with the term of ſervitude of ſeveral blacks, who are good Rope-Makers. The Rope Walk is in good order and may work 20 hands with care. Poſſeſſion may be had the 15th of next month. A credit of ſix months will be given—the payment to be ſecured by a note negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria with a good endorſer. Further particulars will be made known on application to

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, Feb. 16. t. f.

Ten Guineas Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber this day, a negro man named CHARLES, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, walks lame and turns out his toes: he had on, when he went away, a handſome broadcloth coat, thickſet breeches and a caſſimere waiſtcoat, but as he took away ſeveral other clothes with him may have changed them—I bought him of Mr. Tibbs of Weſtmoreland county. Alſo, a Mulatto girl named HEINY, about 16 years of age, ſtraight and tall and walks very erect, and is a handſome girl: ſhe had on, when ſhe went away, a green cloth jacket and petticoat and took ſeveral other clothes with her, particularly a white linen gown—I bought her of John James Maund, Eſq. of Weſtmoreland. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the negroes to me in this place or half that ſum for either.

Whoever harbours ſaid negroes may expect to be proſecuted.

JOHN GILL.

Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1796.

Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouſe, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-ſtreet,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glaſs of 100 feet
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Liſbon Wines in pipes and qr. caſks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt
Copperas, brimſtone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in caſks
Bohea and Hyſon Teas
Cotton cards by the box
20d. nails
Cotton in bales
Iriſh linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Iriſh porter
And one caſk of pewter ware

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or at their uſual credit.

February 18th.

Notice.

THE ſubſcribers to the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY againſt fire are hereby notified that the declarations are lodged with me, which they are requeſted to call and receive, ſo as to have them immediately filled up to be forwarded to Richmond to aſcertain what each ſubſcriber has to pay—and when it is conſidered that the mode propoſed is equitable, ſecure and cheap, and buildings not inſured is no real property, for ſhould it be deſtroyed the owner looſes all, and by this plan of inſurance every ſubſcriber's property in buildings is ſecured at a ſmall expence in the firſt inſtance, and if no conſiderable looſes happen, the intereſt will accumulate ſo as to pay back the inſured their firſt premiums, and as a further encouragement to the well wiſher to the proſperity of Alexandria, I am authoriſed to ſay that all the money already ſubſcribed (or to be ſubſcribed) in Alexandria and its environs ſhall be veſted in Alexandria Bank Stock, I therefore flatter myſelf on receiving large additional ſubſcriptions.

JONAH THOMPSON.

Feb. 18.

William Stables,

UPHOLSTERER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has begun buſineſs at John Bogue's, joiner and cabinet-maker, in Princeſs-Street, near Mr. Hepburn's Wharf. Venetian and Parlour Blinds, on a new conſtruction, made and neatly filled up; Paper Hanging done in all its branches, &c. Orders thankfully received and ſtrictly attended to. He returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have already conferred on him their favors.

Alexandria, Feb. 10.

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of mine on four notes for 1041 dollars 66 cents each, given to Dr. *Henry Roſe*, the 11th of November, 1795, payable as follow, viz. 3, 6, 9 and 12 months after date, as I am determined not to pay them, not having received value for them.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Alexandria, Feb. 4, 1796.

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100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, in the month of September laſt, a Negro man named BURR, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtrong and well made, of a black complexion, and very large eyes. It is likely he has changed his dreſs and has a forged paſs, as he is a cunning artful fellow. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that his owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

SPENCER GRAYSON, jun.

Colcheſter, Feb. 15, 1796.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

BOXER,

NOW in high perfection; a fine bay well marked, upwards of fifteen hands high, remarkable for his ſtrength and great beauty; ſtands at my ſtable in Hanover county, ten miles above the courthouſe, on the road leading from Frederickſburg to Richmond; and will cover mares at the moderate price of THREE GUINEAS the ſeaſon, and FIVE DOLLARS the leap; but the three guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of three pounds, if payed within the ſeaſon, which will commence on the firſt day of March next, and expire on the tenth day of Auguſt enſuing.—Good and extenſive paſturage, well incloſed, gratis, and great attention will be paid to the mares; but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

BOXER was got by the imported horſe Medley, his dam by Col. Baylor's Old Fearnaught, and his grand dam by Old Jolly-Roger, out of a full bred imported mare.

The dam of Boxer was alſo dam to the noted running horſes Tantrum and the black horſe owned by Col. Larkin Smith.

Boxer's fame as a foal-getter is ſo well known, nothing need be ſaid on that head.

EDMUND TAYLOR.

Hanover, February 1.

N. B. Gentlemen may have their mares fed, and ſervants boarded on very reaſonable terms. E. T.